

works divided into 4 periods:

1. Early experimentation (1587-1595) typified by Poems; *Love's Labor Lost*, *Two Gentlemen of Verona* and *Play Richard III*
2. Rapid growth & development (1595-1600) as; *Merchant of Venice*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *As You Like It* and *Henry IV*. All show artistic work, better plots & increased knowledge of human nature
3. Bloom & depression (1600-1607) full maturity of his powers ex. *The Sonnets*, *Twelfth Night* and *Tragedies*. *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *Macbeth*, *Othello* and *Julius Caesar*
4. Restored serenity ex. *The Winter's Tale* & *The Tempest*

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1st 1594: *Venus & Adonis*, *Rape of Lucrece*

(1590-91) *Titus Andronicus*, *Henry VI*

1590- *Love's Labor's Lost*

1591-92- *Comedy of Errors*, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*

1593- *Richard III*

1594- *Richard II*, *King John*

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mid 1595- *Romeo & Juliet*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

1596- *Merchant of Venice*, *Henry IV* (2nd part)

1597- *Henry III* (2nd part), *Merry Wives of Windsor*

1598- *Much Ado About Nothing*

1599- *As You Like It*, *Henry V*

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(1600-?) - *Sonnets*

3rd

1600- *Twelfth Night*

(1601-02) - *Taming of the Shrew*, *Julius Caesar*, *Hamlet*, *Trifles* and *Cressida*

1603- *All's Well That Ends Well*, *Measure for Measure*

1604- *Othello*, 1605 *King Lear*, 1606 *Macbeth*, 1607 *Antony & Cleopatra*, *Timon of Athens*

1608- *Coriolanus*, *Pericles*; 1609 *Cymbeline*; 1610-11

*Winter's Tale*; 1611 *The Tempest*

(?) *Henry VIII* (unfinished)

Shakespeare: His Life and Works. fr. "English Literature" by Long  
Elizabethan Age

Born (1564 - 1616) at Stratford-on-Avon. Parents poor, poorly educated. Baptized May 6 so was born on May 3. Neither parents could read or write. The forest of Arden and castles of Warwick & Kenilworth. These surrounding scenes and personages are brought forth in his later works. E.g. the nurse in Romeo & Juliet is probably a reflection of some forgotten nurse in his youth. Seems to have perfect settings for his characters.

1587 (about) Left parents and went to London to Burbage's Co. of performers.

1592 Queen's attack on Shakespeare. His first work was probably odd job man around the theater but, soon became an actor. Then he began to revise other plays. Ex "Henry VI" (1590-1591). He fell under Marlowe's influence as proven from the stichities and bombast of Titus Andronicus & Richard III. Probably his best works "Men of Venice", "As You Like It", "Twelfth Night", "Julius Caesar", "Hamlet", "Macbeth", "Othello", "King Lear", "Antony and Cleopatra".  
1611. Returned to his new place and retired. Then in 1609 a ship disappeared at the Bermudes. He then wrote the "Tempest" which ended his dramatic work.

WORKS: At time of death probably 21 plays existed. 1<sup>st</sup> printed collection came in 1623 which contains 36 out of the 37 plays accredited to him.

(OVER)

*The Sea Wolf*  
*Jack London*

1st lit work trans. from German called "Lenore"

MINSTRELSY OF THE SCOTTISH BORDER 1802-03

1st original work "The LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL"  
MARMION 1808

THE LADY OF THE LAKE 1810

Success of these three influenced him to abandon law for lit.

WAVERLY - 1st novel immediate success.  
GUY MANNERING - old common sense & manhood  
THE ANTIQUARY

BLACK DWARF

OLD MORTALITY - quality of Scotch faith

ROB ROY

THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN - nobleness & soul of a  
Scotch peasant girl  
JEANIE DEANS

TALES OF GRANDFATHER - soul of womanhood

LIFE OF NAPOLEON

DEMONOLOGY AND WITCHCRAFT

IVANHOE - turned from Scotland to Eng.  
picturesqueness of Chivalry

KENILWORTH

NIGEL

PEVERIL

WOODSTOCK

COUNTESS ROBERT

THE TALISMAN

QUENTEN DURWARD

ANNE OF GRIERSTEAN



WORKS: though faults enough - made chiefly to give enjoyment

POETRY - not artistic in highest sense. lacks imaginative & suggestive qualities. Many readers owe to these poems an introduction to the delights of poetry. Marked by vigor & youthful abandon. Interest lies in vivid pictures, heroic char., and esp. in rapid action & succession of adventures

NOVELS - wrote too much. Omits details of life and history, poorly drawn char., logical sequence of human action. Sketches char. roughly, plunges him into stirring incidents. Stories largely adventure stories. Adventure & action are his strong points

WORK FOR LIT. 1. created Historical novel - many follow him

2. novels are on vast scale concerned with public rather than with private interests. Love story pale & feeble. Intrigue & passions play a big part. No other novelist in Eng. & only Balzac in France approaches Scott's scope of his stories

3. 1st novelist in any language to make the scene an essential part in action. Place is usually well chosen so that action seems almost result of environment

4. His chief claim to greatness lies in fact he was first novelist to re-create past. Changed conception of history from dry fact to stage where living men & women are char. His heroes too lordly; female too bloodless conventional exasperating creatures

(over)

SCOTT'S WORKS  
LIFE on land & sea

A & E OF ROMANTICISM IN BOTH PROSE & POETRY

Epitome of Romanticism in both Prose & Poetry

Nov. 20, 1940

Long II

Under this pressure he wrote Life of Napoleon. In 1830 came a stroke. English gov. gave him a battleship to visit Rome. Returned in 1832 to pay rest of \$200,000 when he died in Sept. of same year. Buried with ancestors in old Dryburgh Abbey

#### WHAT HE DID FOR LIT.

1. Created historical novel
2. Novel on vast scale concerned with public
3. 1<sup>st</sup> to make scene an essential element in action
4. 1<sup>st</sup> novelist to recreate the past

"He is always sane, wholesome, manly, and inspiring. We know the essential nobility of human life better, and we are better men and women ourselves, because of what he has written"

#### SEE IVANPOE

Scott is an epitome of movements of romanticism in poetry & development of novel.

Stories & poems read chiefly for the story. Attracted thousands by vigor, freshness, rapid action, breeze out of doors atmosphere.

Therefore he is greatest known factor in est. and popularizing romantic element in prose & Poetry which has been for a hundred years the chief characteristic of our lit.

For works see card II

Scott, Sir Walter (fr. Lang's "English Literature")

AGE OF ROMANTICISM

works on card II

Life: (1771-1832) Born Aug. 15 in Edinburgh. Father, a lawyer. As child he was lame & delicate. ∴ he was sent to his grandmother at Sandy Knowe, in Roxburghshire. Here he learned to love Scottish Hist. & tradition which characterizes all his work.

1779 when 8 returned home to go to school. He was not very studious and after 7 or 8 yrs. he started to study law under his father without enthusiasm.

1792 Admitted to the Bar

1796 Began work with translations from German

1805 When 34 appeared 1<sup>st</sup> original work. "The Lay of The Last Minstrel" with immediate success. 1808 came Marmion, 1810 the Lady of the Lake. All three poems brought unexpected fame as an author. He abandoned law for literature.

1811 Bought estate of Abbotsford on the Tweed. 1820 made a Bargain with Byron & popular poet. 1814 1<sup>st</sup> Novel "Waverley" published. In next 4 yrs appeared Guy Rannear, The Antiquary, Black Dwarf, Old Mortality, Rob Roy & The Heart of Midlothian.

1819 - Turned from Scotland to publish "Ivanhoe" Most popular of works portraying rapid melodramatic action, vividly of Saxon & Norman character at a time when author suffered fr. disease exemplifying his theory that the will is enough. Next 4 yrs. came Kenilworth, Nigel, Percival & Woodstock, Quentin Durward, Anne of Geirstein, Count Robert & The Talisman.

1836 - Crash, his business investments & company went bankrupt from long mismanagement. He set about to pay over 1/2 million £'s back.

# ESSAY ON CRITICISM

Sums up art of poetry as taught by Horace  
contains many maxims "Fools rush in" etc.

## RAPE OF THE LOCK

Masterpiece of its kind. Lord Petre snatches  
lock from Anabella Fairmore & started feud.

All mannerisms of society pictured in minutest  
detail & satirized with delicate wit. Introduces  
gnomes, sprites, sylphs, salamanders instead of  
gods. Perfect in its expression of artificial age  
of life.

## TRANS. HOMER

Characters ~~lose~~ strength. "It is a pretty  
poem, Mr Pope, but you must not call it  
Homer." Entire Iliad &  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Odyssey

ESSAY ON MAN: Best known & most quoted  
purpose: to vindicate the ways of God to man

DUNCIAD: coarse & revengeful satire on all  
literary men of age who aroused Pope's  
anger by their criticism or lack of appreciation  
M.P. Poet for a generation & clear and reflective  
spirit of age. Only imp. writer of age  
who gave whole life to letters & won  
his place by sheer force of ambition  
in face of physical defects & prejudice vs Catholics  
Became most famous poet of his age



POPE, ALEXANDER (1688-1744)

18<sup>th</sup> Cen. Lit.

LIFE + WORKS

Literary career alone

Long

OCT 26, 1940

LIFE:

BORN London - 1688 - yr of liv. - Parents  
Catholics - spent childhood in Banfield  
Ed. very little because of prejudice as  
Catholics. Read himself. Resolved to mel  
lit. his life's work.  
at 16 Essay on Criticism

1712 - Rape of Lock

Jumped to foremost place by sheer  
force of ambition. Financially successful  
Had a garden more artificial than  
his verses

"Moral Epistle"

Avenged himself on his enemies  
"Dunciad"

1744 Died & buried at Twickenham  
his home

WORKS: Early Period:

Windsor Forest, Miscell., Pastorals  
ESSAY ON CRITICISM, "Eloise  
and Abelard" - RAPE OF THE  
LOCK

2nd period: trans. of Homer

3rd: DUNCIAD & EPICLOGS which  
contains essay on "Drap" and Essay  
"Epistle" to Dr. Arbuthnot. Latter paper  
went over 1900 of his life

It was probably the only book having a  
story interest in the great majority of English  
and American homes for over a century

written in prison.

STORY. He says he was dreaming & here is the dream.

Christian - To get rid of burden (sins & fears of life)  
To make way to holiness

Evangelist finds him weeping for he knows not the way. Evangelist points it out.

as he goes his friends and family call him back but he goes anyway.

Now begins a journey of 10 stages. Every trial, difficulty, experience is put into form of dialogue of a living character. Characters are living men and women if we but see them.

Mr. Worldly Wiseman, Ignorance, Pious Talkative, Faithful & more of others. Scene after scene follows in which are pictured many of his own spiritual experiences. Slough of Despond where he meets Helpful. Then Doubting Castle.

Palace Beautiful, Valley of Shadow, trial of Faithful, smiting castle all follow till he crosses a deep stream and reaches the city of his Delight.

Ignorance is snatched away just before he enters city.

This noble work has been translated into 75 languages and dialects.

It is not a succession of shadows but a real story. The first extended story of our language.

See end for Life

Almost as popular as Bible

Oct. 17/1940

Have it like that. This broke up the club because Sam's father  
made him tear the clubhouse down. After this  
episode a horse was caught and they kept him  
in the barn till they were rewarded by a medal.  
They try to catch a cat but lose Herman's  
trousers and the Negroes get beat by their mother  
Punrod uses his sister little disactionally in school  
Punrod has his "Busy Day" after handkerchiefs  
He then gets a horn and finds that its worth  
a lot of money. Then comes the party at Kennedale's  
the tub overflows and Punrod gets blamed for  
but it was done by Charles Clifton.



TITLE: Penrod and Sam

AUTHOR: Boothe Tarkington

CHARS: Penrod and Sam, Herman and Verman  
Georgie, Maybelle, His father & mother

SUMMARY: It starts with a fight with wooden swords  
& game. Verman gets put in a closet all day.  
The next day Sam gets his fathers gun  
and after a while Penrod in the barn  
shoots it and just misses a pedestrian  
Then they have a club in Sam's yard  
and Roddy was initiated. Georgie wouldn't

on Miss Remondale. After this M tries out some medicine  
on Maurice that Penrod had concocted, though the  
poor dog Duke almost died Maurice after a whole bottle  
nothing happened. They discover Herman whose  
finger is off and Herman who dist. Sam and Penrod  
start a show and receive quite an income. He implicates  
a society boy in the show which ends abruptly.  
After a while Rafe Collins come over to his house  
and he tried to imitate him but the niggers Herman &  
did a job on him and he never came back. Then in  
honor of his 12th birthday he invites Fanchon to his  
party who ruins it by introducing the Tango. Myer's  
dear Remondale the Fanchon and the man's hand. at the house

TITLE: Penrod

AUTHOR: Booth Tarkington

Characters: Penrod, Sam, Majorie Fanchon, Herman +  
Vernon W. Schofield, Maurice Levy

SUMMARY: He starts to write a book in rounds but  
but he wins the Pageant of the date round and  
loses the love of Majorie who now goes around  
with Maurice Levy, being soundly whipped. Taking  
money for Sunday School he goes to the show and the  
next day offers this as an excuse why he wasn't  
paying attention. They are to have a dance and he calls



got to tribe of Cummerians on outskirts of Hades. At Hades he met his mother and many Greek heroes warned to leave flocks of sun alone. Returned to Circe and then set out. Escaped Siren's song and three whirlpools Scylla and Charybdis with loss of six men. Reached Island of Sun. Men kill some of flocks and ate sacred cattle. As they again set sail Zeus sends thunder-bolt and all are lost except Odysseus. After 9 days at sea he finally landed on Island of Ogygia where he was at the beginning of our studies.

Books XIII - XVI. N. Alcinoos gives him ship to return in style. As a result of being foiled Poseidon, god of sea, wrecks their ship. Athena appears to Odysseus and tells him what to do. She changes him to an aged beggar. Instructs Telemachus and both plan for suitors death.

Books XVII - XX. Suitors entertained royally at palace. As Odysseus enters he is mistreated and Argos his dog the only one to recognize him. Od. overcomes another beggar Iros. Penelope gets rid of the suitors and interviews Ody. who is recognized by his old nurse Eurycleia by a scar on knee. She is sworn to secrecy. Next day is day of choice.

Books XXI - XXIV. Penelope announces a contest to shoot an arrow thru 12 axe-heads in a row with Ody. bow. All fail. Ody. reveals self to trusted servants and then demands bow. They scorn but Telemachus sends his mother out and gives his permission. He does with ease the axe-heads then Antinous who had rebuffed him earlier. Reveals himself and with help of Athena all suitors are killed. Hall cleaned and Penelope tries him by refusing to bed of him till Hermes takes suitors to Hades. Ody. meets father who kills Antinous father Othene.



Odyseus, The

Homer on epic poet of Greece 9th cen. B.C.  
Ancient Greek Age

Characters: Odyseus, Penelope his wife  
Telemachus, Hermes, messenger of the  
gods, Zeus king of gods, Athena, his helper  
amongst the gods

Story: Books I-IV council of gods on Olympus  
Athena gets Zeus to free Od. fr. the Island of  
Calypso (had been there 7 yrs). Athena goes to  
Telemachus to get him to tell Penelope of all the  
suitors who makes a trip to Pylos in vain.

BOOKS IV-VIII Calypso helps Od. to build ships  
w. her will. His raft is wrecked by Poseidon  
Ends up on Island of Scheria under Xanthos  
Nausicaa brings him to her father's palace (king)  
He reveals his identity after a hard hearing  
of him. He tells them his story and gets  
help.

Books IX-XII Odyseus story of his departure  
fr. Troy. A storm drove his ships and men to  
Ismarus then southward to land of Lotus-  
eaters. Some eat lotus and forget their homes  
but are dragged back to the ships. Then they  
come to an Island inhabited by Cyclops, one-eyed  
monsters. Polyphemus seizes them and eats 2 a  
day in his cave. Od. gets him drunk on wine, puts  
out his eye by a hot stick and get out under  
bellies of sheep. Reach island of Aeolus god of wind  
Od. treated well and given winds in bag. They almost  
reach Ithaca but jealous sailors let winds out and  
they are blown back. Went to a place under  
cannibal Laestrygonians having at end one ship  
left. Reached Circe's Island and remained a  
year. First she turned men into pigs except Od.  
under protection of Hermes. Fr. her he must  
visit regions of the dead. ~~Taking~~ ship he

Jimmy's Grandmother got a job for  
Antonia at ~~that~~<sup>her</sup> next door neighbors  
house the Harlingtons. She dances a  
lot and is gried, goes to Cutler's a  
Money Lender. Jimmy graduates and  
goes to college. Meets Lena Linger  
and a Pioneer woman tells her story  
It is a story of the west.

TITLE: My Antonia

AUTHOR: Willa Cather

Characters: Antonia, her family the  
Shimadas, Jiming, his grandmother and  
farm hands.

SUMMARY: It starts on a train  
West. Jiming goes to his grandmother  
and on the way meets the foreigners Shimadas.  
They settle west of his grandmother.  
They become great friends and  
then Jiming moves to the city.

PARADISE  
RECOVERED

- written in response to suggestion of friend

Shows how mankind in person of Christ  
withstands tempter & is est. once more in  
divine favor, little below 1st two parts  
of MiltonSAMSON  
AGONYAim to present pure tragedy with all  
passion and restraint which marked the  
old Greek dramas. He succeeded  
because 1. Milton himself suggests here of  
one of the Gr. tragedies2. Milton is telling his own  
story. Like Samson he struggled  
mightily vs. enemies of his race  
and may obtain better idea of Gr. tragedy  
than from any other work of our language

See cards 1 &amp; 2 for rest of works and life card 1

and 17, 1949